Pew Research Center

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Globally, More People Expect AI to Cause Job Loss Than Growth

37-country survey also finds growing awareness of AI — and growing concern in some places

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About this research

This Pew Research Center study looks at how people around the world view artificial intelligence (AI), including how opinions vary by age and across high- and middle-income countries.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center does research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. This international research builds on our previous reports on how people in 25 countries view AI and the Center's work measuring Americans' attitudes toward this new technology.

Learn more about Pew Research Center and our international surveys.

How did we do this?

We surveyed 42,151 people across 36 countries from Feb. 8 to May 13, 2026: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the U.K., and the West Bank and East Jerusalem. We designed the surveys so we could talk about the views of the adult population in each country.

For this report, data from the U.S. comes from two surveys. We surveyed 5,119 U.S. adults from Feb. 17 to Feb. 23, 2026 and 3,488 U.S. adults from June 22 to June 28, 2026. Everyone who took part in these surveys is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel. These surveys represent the views of the full U.S. adult population.

Here are the survey questions used for this report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

Globally, More People Expect AI to Cause Job Loss Than Growth

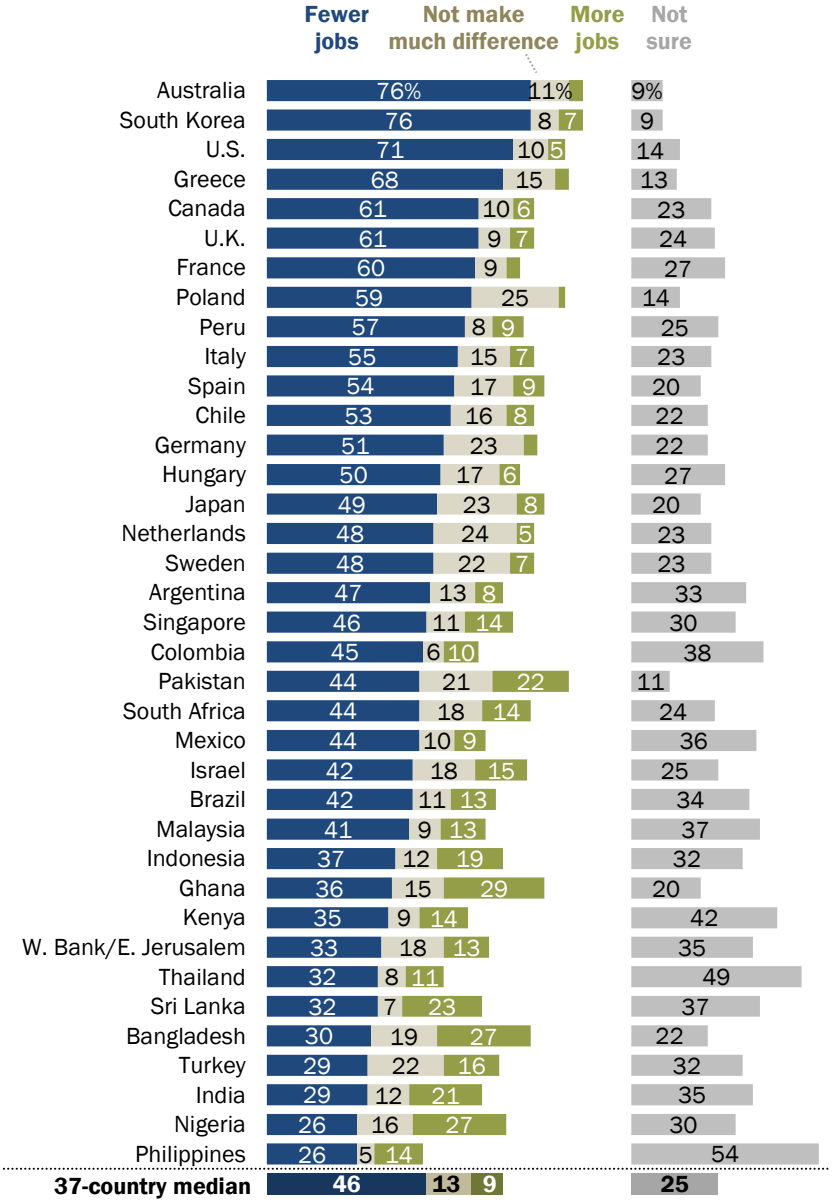
37-country survey also finds growing awareness of AI – and growing concern in some places

As policymakers, business leaders and experts engage in a rapidly moving debate about the potential economic impacts of artificial intelligence, ordinary citizens around the world are concerned. **In 34 of 37 countries Pew Research Center surveyed earlier this year, people tend to believe AI will lead to fewer jobs rather than more jobs.**

Still, opinion on this and other AI-related topics may still be taking shape: In many places, about a fifth of adults or more are unsure how AI will impact their country's jobs. This share reaches around four-in-ten or more in some middle-income nations (as classified by World Bank lending groups).

What impact do people think AI will have on jobs?

% who say that, thinking about their country over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence will lead to ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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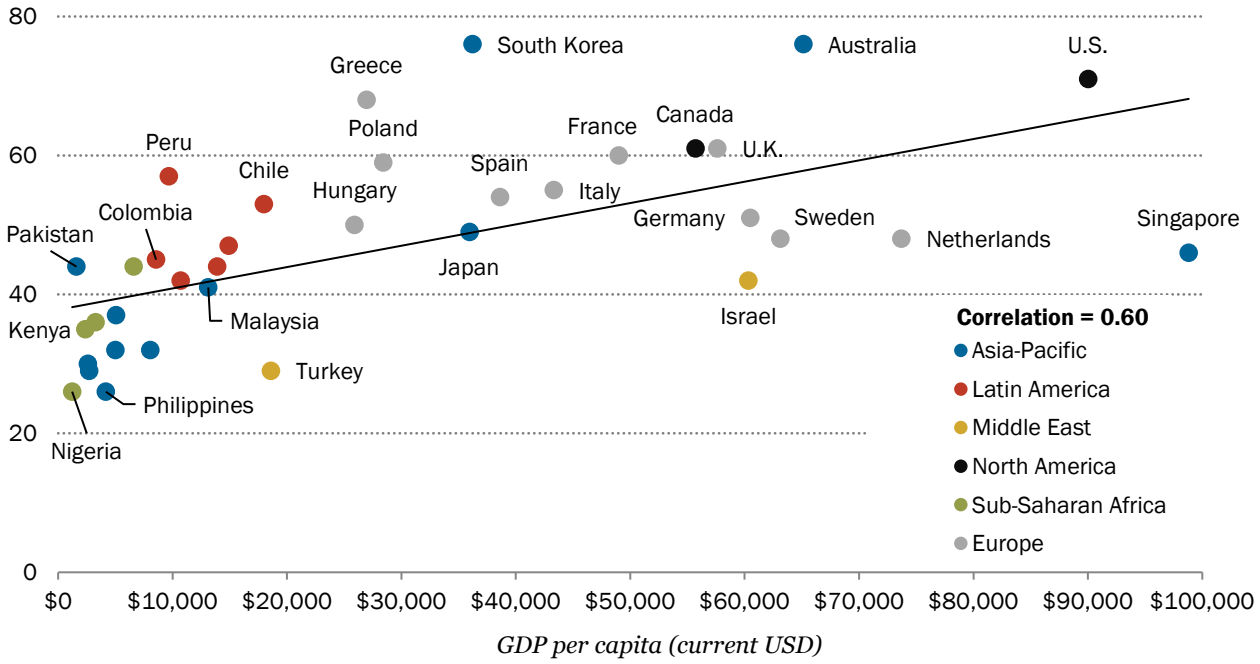
Indeed, worries tend to run particularly high in countries with higher GDP per capita. For example, in some wealthy nations like Australia, South Korea and the United States, around seven-in-ten adults or more say AI will result in job loss over the next 20 years. In the U.S. – the only country where we have asked this question before – the share who hold this view has increased 7 percentage points in two years.

In wealthier countries, more people expect AI will lead to fewer jobs

*% who say that, thinking about their country over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence will lead to **fewer jobs***



Note: 2025 GDP per capita data is from the World Bank (accessed Aug. 26, 2026) and expressed in current USD. The West Bank and East Jerusalem are not shown because corresponding World Bank data includes Gaza, where we were unable to survey.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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Views by age

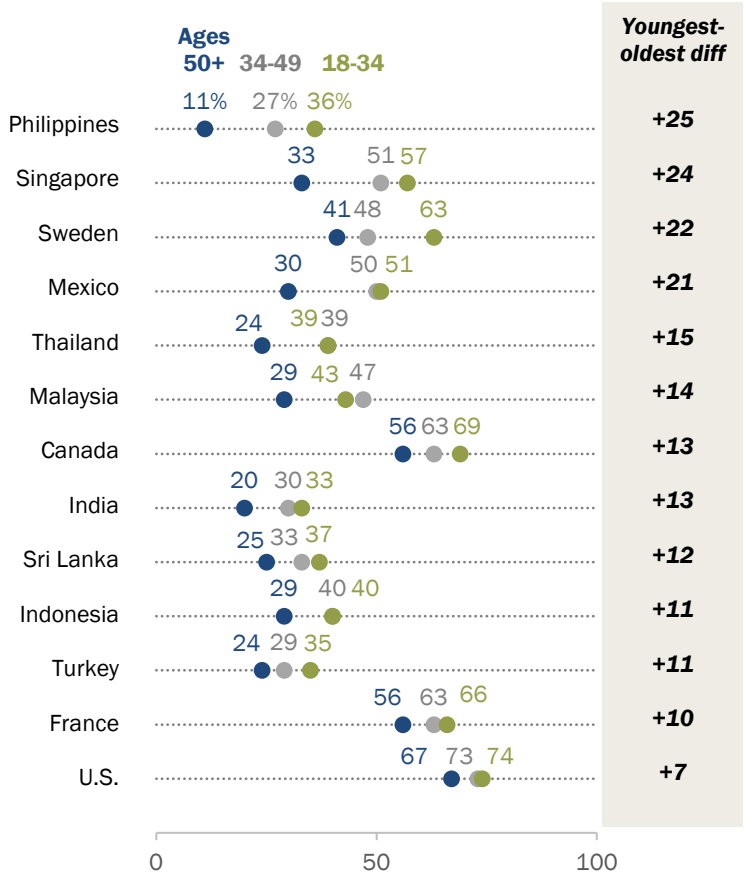
In a number of countries, **concern about AI-related job loss is more common among young adults** (those ages 18 to 34) than older adults (those ages 50 and older). This is the case in high-income nations like Canada, France, Singapore and Sweden, as well as in middle-income nations like India, Indonesia and Malaysia. (In turn, older adults in some countries are more likely to be unsure how AI will impact jobs.) *Read more on global views of AI by age*.

In the U.S., where we also asked this question in 2024, concern about job loss from AI has increased the most among Americans ages 18 to 34.

Related: *Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs*

In some countries, younger people are more likely to think AI will lead to fewer jobs

*% who say that, thinking about their country over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence will lead to **fewer jobs**, by age*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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Views by gender

In 11 mostly high-income countries, women are more likely than men to say AI will lead to fewer jobs. For example, in France, women are 10 percentage points more likely than men to hold this view.

Views by education and household income

In many of the middle-income countries surveyed, people with higher household incomes and more education are more likely to say AI will lead to fewer jobs over the next 20 years. Much of this difference is related to people with lower incomes and less education being more likely to say they are *unsure* how AI will affect jobs. *Read more on how people in middle- and high-income countries view AI*.

Views by awareness

In around half of the countries surveyed, people with high AI awareness – that is, those who have heard or read a lot about it – are more likely than people with less awareness to say the technology will result in job loss. (People with less AI awareness are generally more likely to be unsure.) *Read more about who is aware of AI*.

Do people think AI will affect inequality?

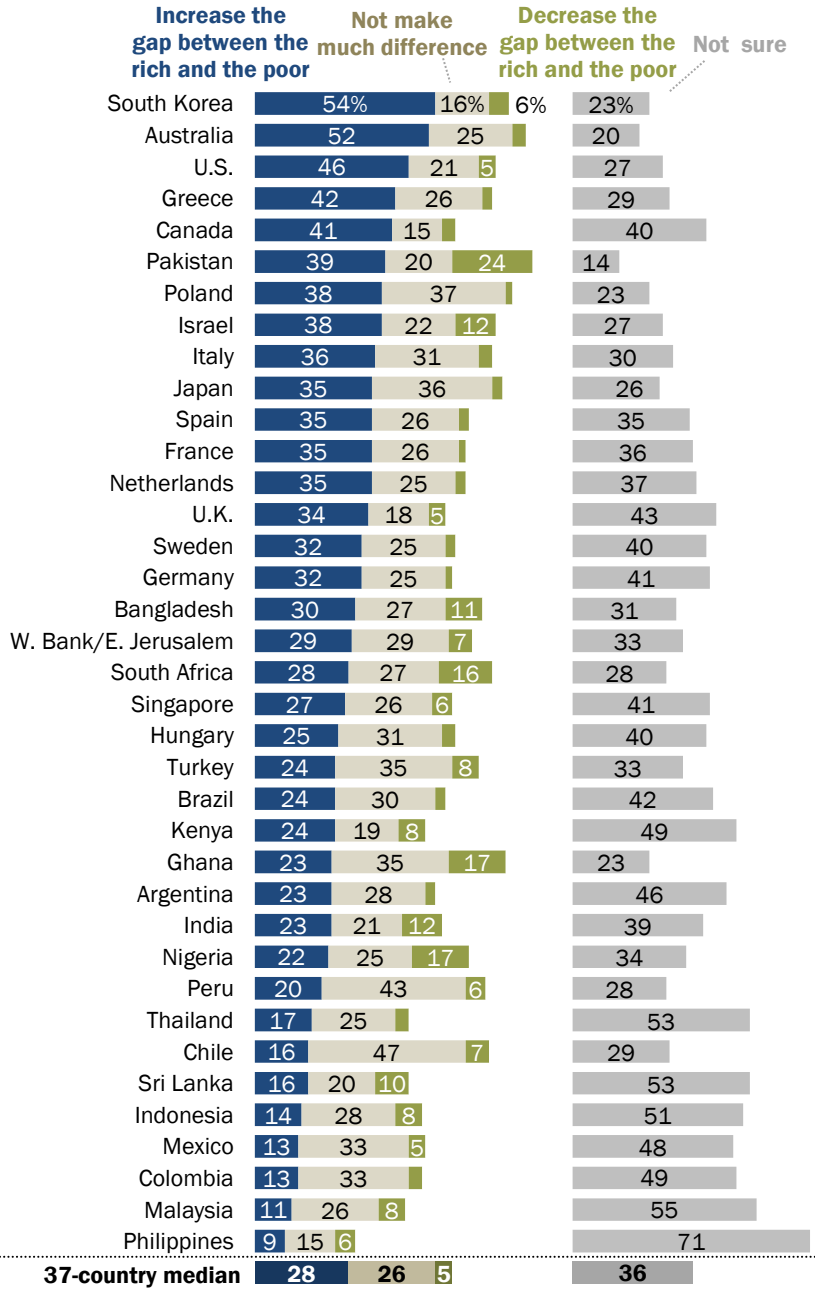
On balance, **people are more likely to say AI will increase rather than decrease the gap between the rich and the poor.** Still, relatively large shares in many places are either unsure or say AI will not affect inequality in their country much.

Concerns about inequality, much like concerns about job loss, are related to GDP per capita. Many of the same relatively wealthy countries where people are especially likely to believe AI will cost jobs *also* have particularly large shares who say it will increase inequality. For example, in South Korea, Australia, the U.S., Greece and Canada, around four-in-ten adults or more say AI will increase the gap between the rich and the poor.

Once again, fairly large shares in many middle-income countries are unsure, though on this question the same is true in some high-income countries like Germany and Singapore.

Will AI widen the gap between the rich and poor?

% who say artificial intelligence will ___ in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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Few people overall think AI will *decrease* economic inequality. There is no country in which more than one-in-four hold this view – and in 29 nations, that figure is in single digits.

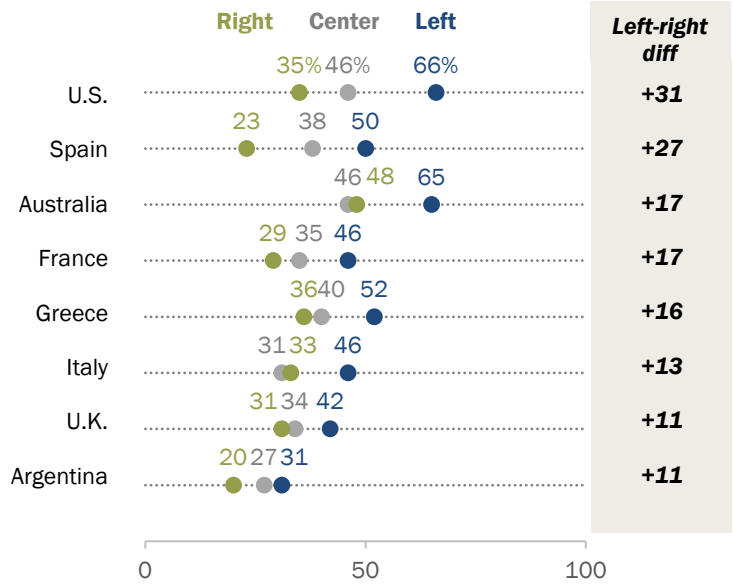
Views by ideology

Ideology plays a role in these views. In eight of the 28 countries where we measure political ideology, we find that **people on the left are more likely than those on the right to say AI will increase the gap between the rich and the poor.** (Past Center research has found that people who place themselves on the left tend to be more concerned about inequality in general.)

Liberals in the U.S. are 31 points more likely than conservatives to say AI will increase inequality – one of the largest ideological gaps we observe.

Concerns about AI's impact on inequality are especially common on the left

*% who say they think artificial intelligence will **increase the gap** between the rich and the poor in their country, by ideology*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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Views by age

Age also plays a role. In the U.S., adults under 35 are much more likely than those ages 50 and older to say AI will increase the gap between the rich and the poor (56% vs. 38%), once again among the largest gaps we measured. Younger people are also more likely to hold this view in Australia, Canada, Poland and Singapore.

The pattern is reversed, however, in Argentina, Chile, Hungary, Italy and Peru, where older people are more likely to say AI will increase the wealth gap.

Views by education and household income

In about a third of the countries surveyed, people with more education and higher household incomes are more likely than their counterparts to say AI will contribute to inequality.

Concern and excitement about AI

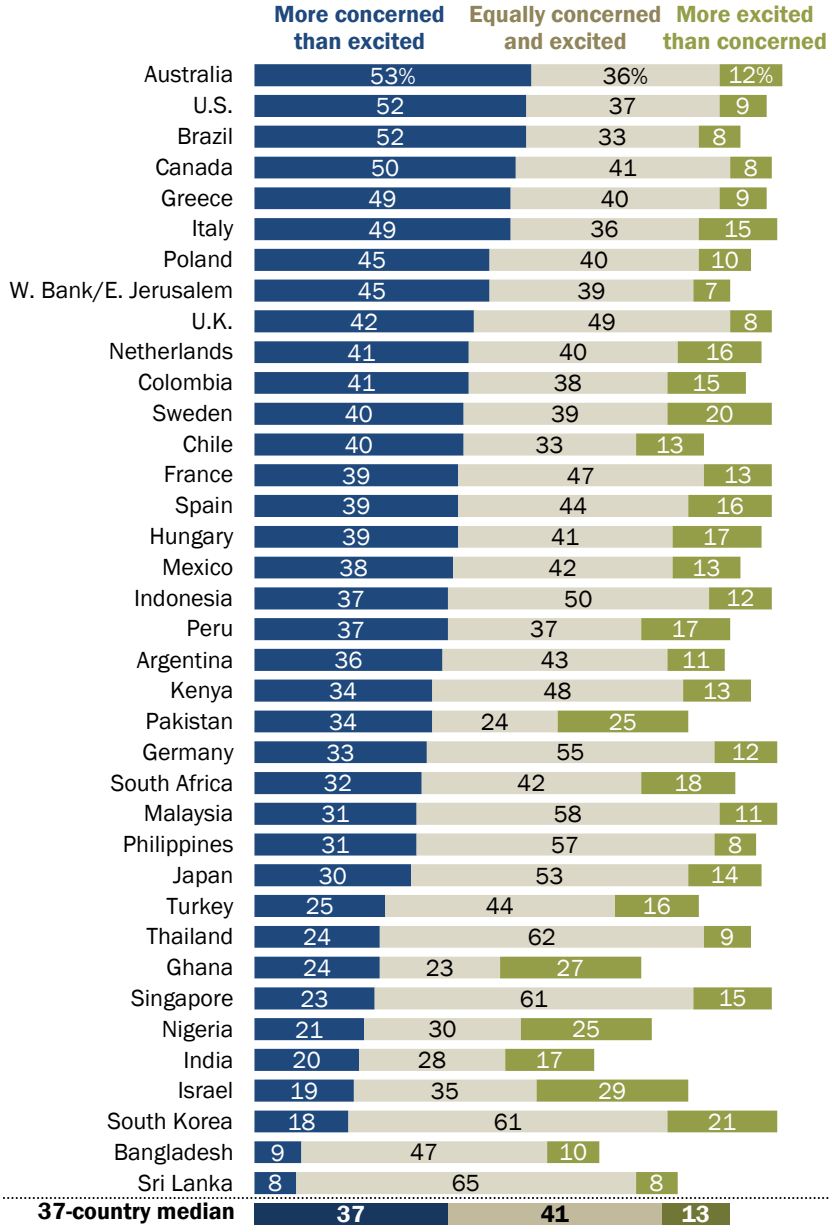
There are mixed feelings around the world about the increased use of AI in daily life: Across 37 countries, a 37% median are more concerned than excited, **while a 41% median are equally concerned *and* excited.** This dual sense of concern and excitement is the most common sentiment in around half of the countries surveyed. **Israel is the only nation in which more people are *primarily excited* than primarily concerned.**

Several nations with high levels of general concern about AI – such as Australia, Canada, Greece, Italy, Poland and the U.S. – also stand out for having large shares who are worried about job loss and increased inequality.

But the same is not true in all nations surveyed. For example, South Koreans are among the most likely to forecast AI-related job loss and increased inequality. But they are among the *least* likely to say they are primarily concerned about the

How do people around the world feel about the rise of AI in daily life?

% who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel ...



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technology. Rather, a majority of South Koreans (61%) say they are *equally* concerned and excited, and 21% even say they are primarily excited.

Views by awareness

In many countries, **people with higher awareness of AI – meaning they have heard or read more about the technology – tend to feel more optimistic about it.**

Take Germany as an example: Among Germans who have heard *a lot* about AI, 26% are more concerned than excited about it, 59% are equally concerned and excited, and 15% are more excited than concerned. Among Germans who have heard *a little or nothing at all* about AI, 41% are primarily concerned, 51% are equally concerned and excited, and 8% are primarily excited. (In many countries surveyed, people who are less aware of AI are also less likely to provide a response.) Refer to the appendix for detailed tables.

Views by age

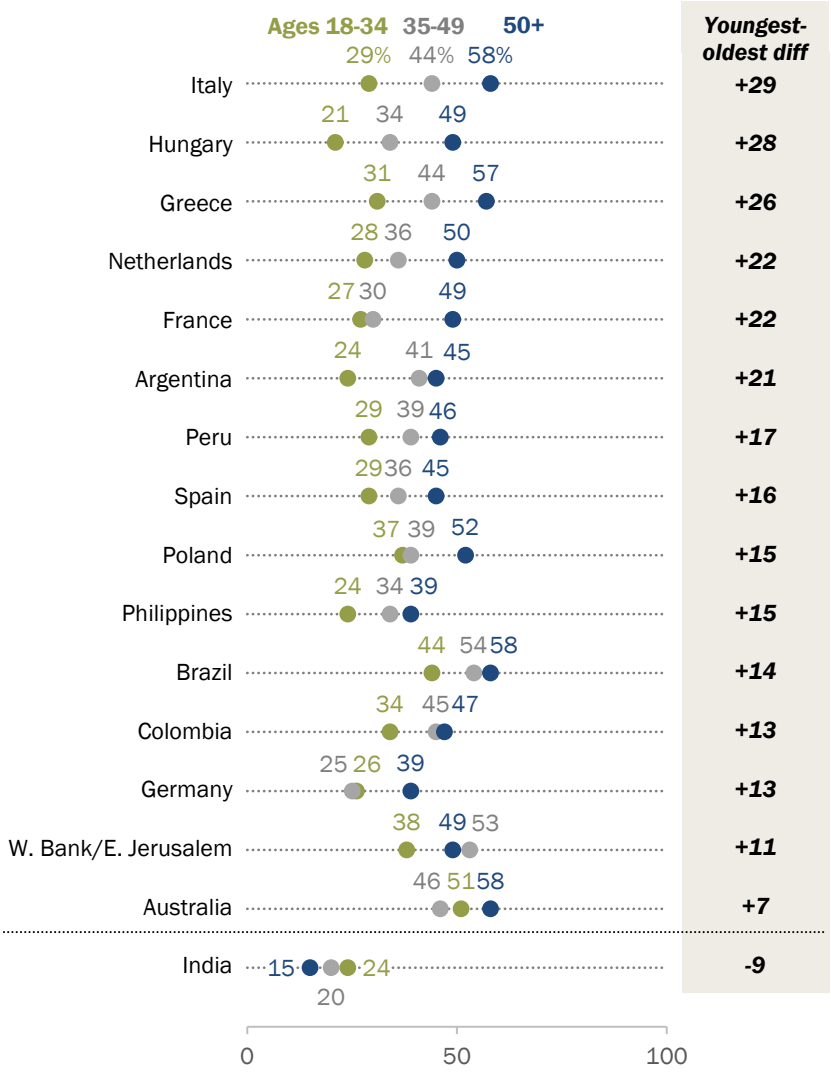
In 15 of the countries polled, people ages 50 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 34 to be primarily concerned about AI. Older adults also tend to be less likely than their younger peers to have heard or read a lot about the technology in many places.

Views by education and household income

The same trend is seen among people with less education and lower household income, who themselves are less likely to have high AI awareness and more likely to express concern. *Read more about changes in AI awareness*.

Older people are more concerned about AI than younger people

% who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel ***more concerned than excited****, by age*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Concerns about AI are changing in some important ways

First, **apprehension about AI is growing in some countries.** The share of adults who say they are more concerned than excited about the technology has gone up since last year in Sweden (+9 percentage points), Poland (+8), the Netherlands (+7), Hungary (+6) and Australia (+4).

In the U.S., views have been relatively stable over the past year, but concerns are up significantly since 2021.

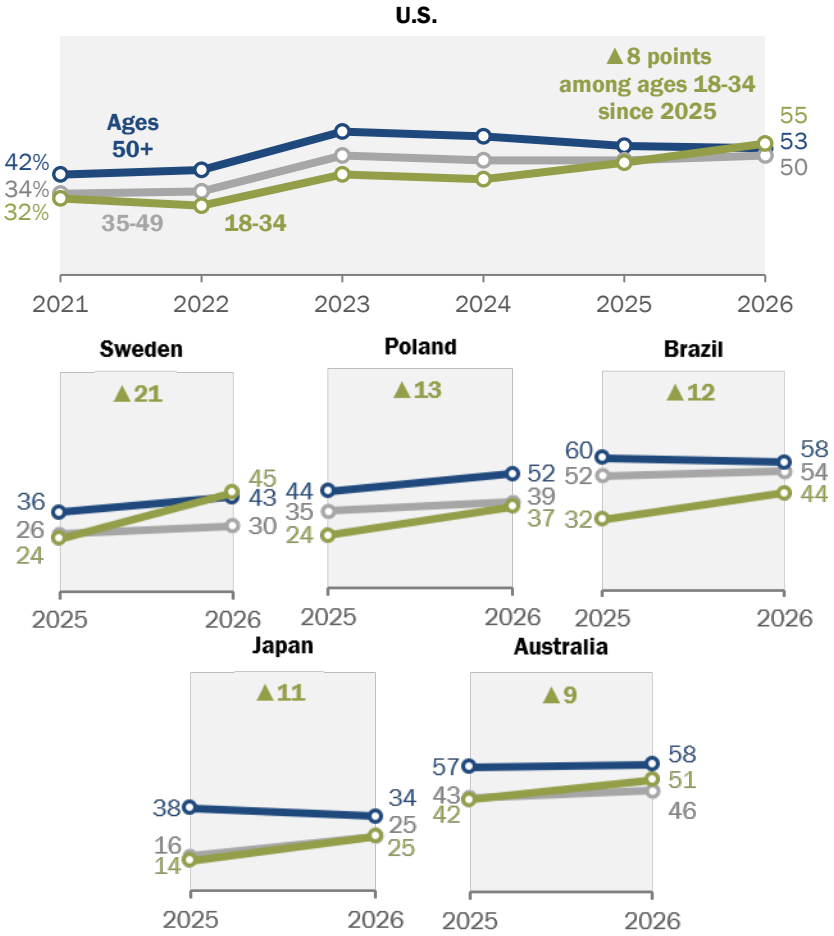
Second, **concern in some places appears to be growing among young people in particular.**

We have been tracking attitudes toward AI in the U.S. longer than in other countries. Our surveys have shown that, while concerns about AI have risen among Americans in all age groups, they have grown sharply among young adults in the last couple of years.

Since 2024, the share of Americans ages 18 to 34 who are more concerned than excited about AI has jumped from 40% to 55%. Today, those under 35 are as likely as those ages 50 and older to say they are primarily concerned – a notable departure from five years ago, when older people were somewhat more concerned.

Young adults' concern about AI is up in 6 countries

*% who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel **more concerned than excited**, by age*



Note: Only statistically significant increases among those ages 18-34 are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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In Sweden, too, the gap in concern between the oldest and youngest adults has essentially disappeared over the past year. Young adults in Poland, Brazil, Japan and Australia have also become more likely to say they are primarily concerned, though their older counterparts remain more likely to express this view.

Concern has also grown among adults ages 50 and older in a few places. This is the case in Poland and Sweden, where concern is also up among young people, but also in France, Hungary and the Netherlands.

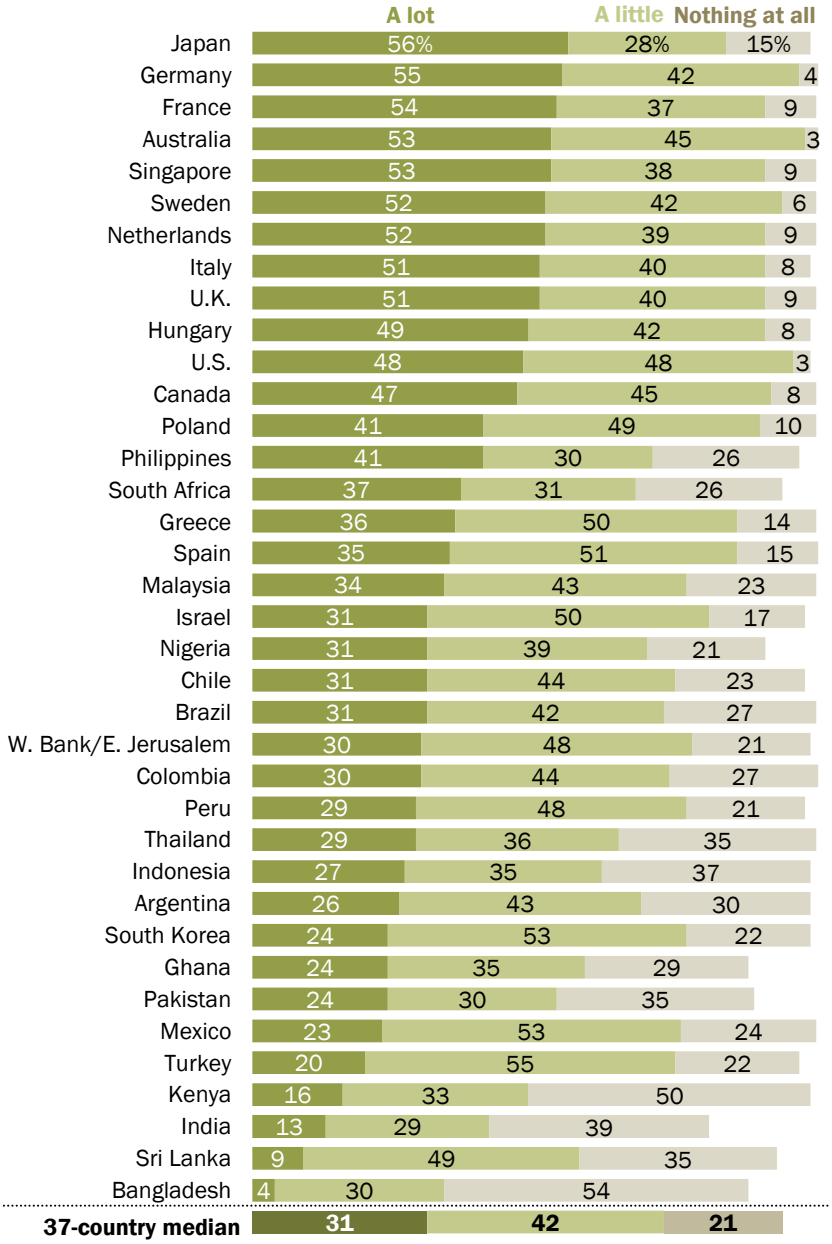
Who has heard or read a lot about AI, and how is awareness changing?

In most of the 37 countries Pew Research Center surveyed this year, a majority of adults have at least some awareness of artificial intelligence.

Still, the share of people who have heard or read *a lot* about the technology varies substantially, from more than half in Japan and Germany to around one-in-ten or fewer in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

How much have people heard or read about AI?

% who say they have heard or read ___ about artificial intelligence



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
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But awareness is growing. In 11 of the 25 countries where we also asked this question last year, the share of people who have heard a lot about AI has increased. Some of the largest shifts since last year have been in Nigeria (+14 percentage points), Hungary (+11) and the United Kingdom (+10).

The share of Americans who have heard a lot about AI has nearly doubled since 2022, when we began asking the question in the United States.

This analysis is part of a broader study on how people around the world view AI. It is based on a survey of 42,151 adults in 36 countries conducted Feb. 8-May 13, 2026. U.S. data comes from two surveys, the first of 5,119 adults conducted Feb. 17-23, and the second of 3,488 adults conducted June 22-28.

AI awareness has increased in some countries since 2025

*% who say they have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence*

	2025	2026	Change
Nigeria	17%	31%	▲14
Hungary	38	49	▲11
U.K.	41	51	▲10
Australia	44	53	▲9
Brazil	22	31	▲9
Indonesia	18	27	▲9
Poland	34	41	▲7
South Africa	30	37	▲7
Netherlands	46	52	▲6
Sweden	46	52	▲6
Canada	41	47	▲6

Note: Only statistically significant changes are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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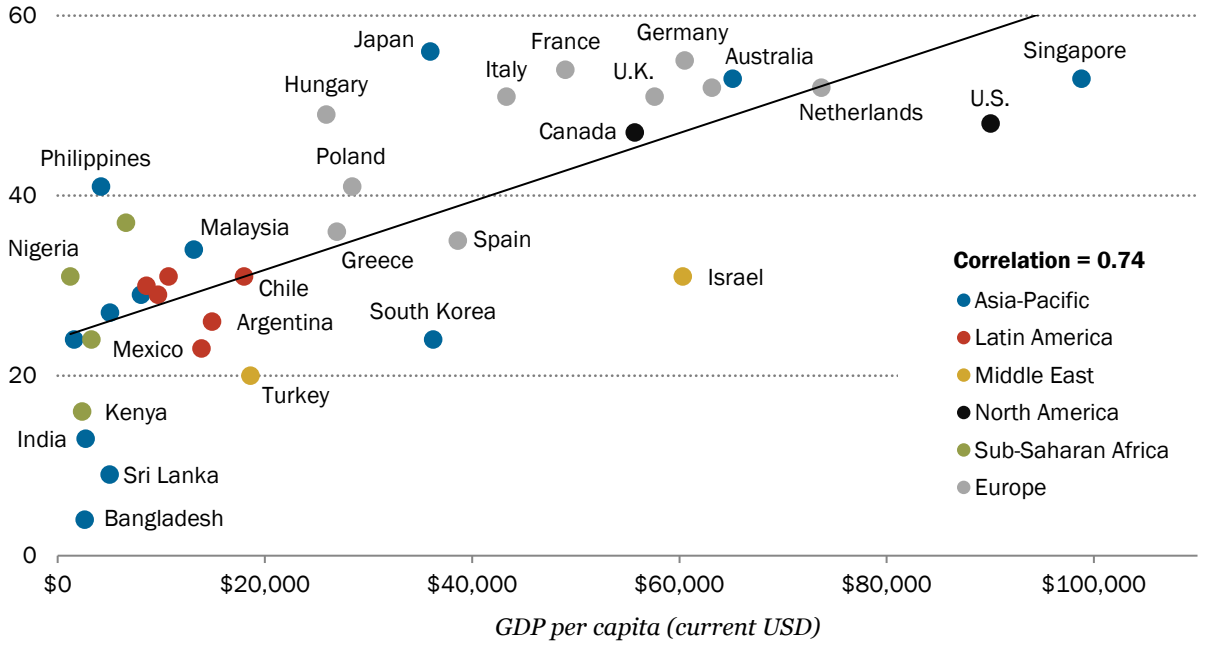
AI awareness and GDP per capita

AI awareness tends to be higher in countries with higher GDP per capita. At one end of this spectrum is Singapore, where GDP per capita is close to $100,000 and 53% of adults have heard or read a lot about AI. By comparison, in Bangladesh, GDP per capita is about $2,600 and 4% of adults say they have heard or read a lot about AI. *Read more on how people in middle- and high-income countries view AI*.

Awareness of AI is higher in wealthier countries

*% who say they have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence*



Note: 2025 GDP per capita data is from the World Bank (accessed Aug. 26, 2026) and expressed in current USD. The West Bank and East Jerusalem are not shown because corresponding World Bank data includes Gaza, where we were unable to survey.
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Awareness by age

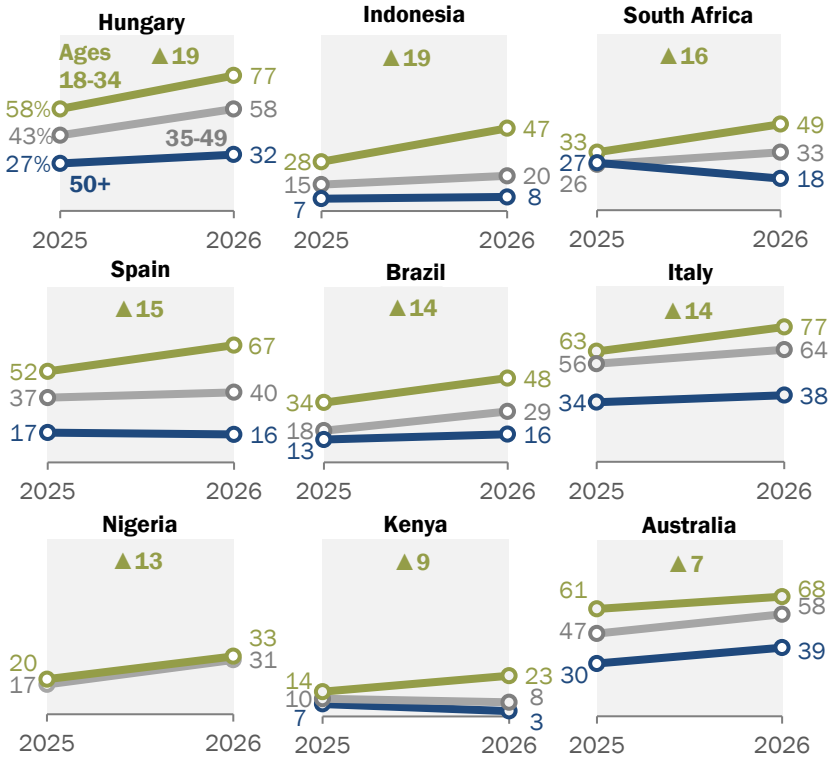
In nearly every country surveyed, **younger adults are more likely than older adults to say they have heard or read a lot about AI.**

In some places, this gap is quite large. In Chile, Greece, the Philippines, South Korea and Spain, for example, a majority of adults under 35 have heard a lot about AI, compared with around one-in-five or fewer among those ages 50 and older. *Read more on global views of AI by age*.

Awareness has also *increased* sharply among young people in many places. For example, in Hungary, younger people are now 19 points more likely to say they have heard or read a lot about AI than they were last year. In Indonesia, where young peoples' awareness also grew by 19 points, awareness also did not change among older adults – those 50 and over – increasing the awareness gap.

AI awareness among younger people has increased in some countries since last year

*% who say they have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence, by age*



Note: Only statistically significant increases among those ages 18 to 34 are shown.
Nigerians ages 50 and older not included due to insufficient sample size.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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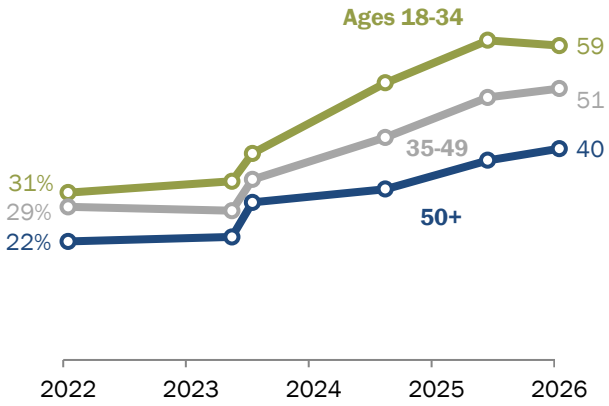
In the U.S., awareness has grown more among adults ages 18 to 34 than among adults ages 50 and older since we began asking the question in 2022.

AI awareness is up more among younger U.S. adults than older Americans

*% of U.S. adults who say they have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence, by age*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 17-23, 2026.
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Awareness by education

In every country surveyed, people with more education are more likely than those with less education to say they have heard a lot about AI.

Awareness by gender

In around half of the countries surveyed, men are more likely than women to say they have heard a lot about AI. In some countries, women in turn are more likely to say they know nothing at all about the technology.

Awareness by household income

In nearly every country surveyed, people with higher household incomes are more likely to have heard a lot about AI. For example, higher-income Spaniards are twice as likely as lower-income Spaniards to say they have heard a lot about it (50% vs. 25%). The pattern is similar in the Philippines (53% vs. 26%).

What do young people around the world think about AI?

As young people look toward a future that will be shaped in part by the growth of artificial intelligence, what do they think about this technology?

A Pew Research Center survey of 37 countries finds that many young adults are both concerned and excited about AI. However, it also finds that **young adults in some countries are particularly worried about the potential impact of AI on jobs.**

This analysis is part of a broader study on how people around the world view AI. It is based on a survey of 42,151 adults in 36 countries conducted Feb. 8-May 13, 2026. U.S. data comes from two surveys, the first of 5,119 adults conducted Feb. 17-23, and the second of 3,488 adults conducted June 22-28.

Below, we explore four key findings about young people and AI. Compared with older adults:

- Young people are much more aware of AI.
- They are especially likely to have mixed feelings about AI.
- Their general concern about the technology is rising in several countries.
- They are more likely to say AI will negatively impact jobs.

Young people are much more aware of AI

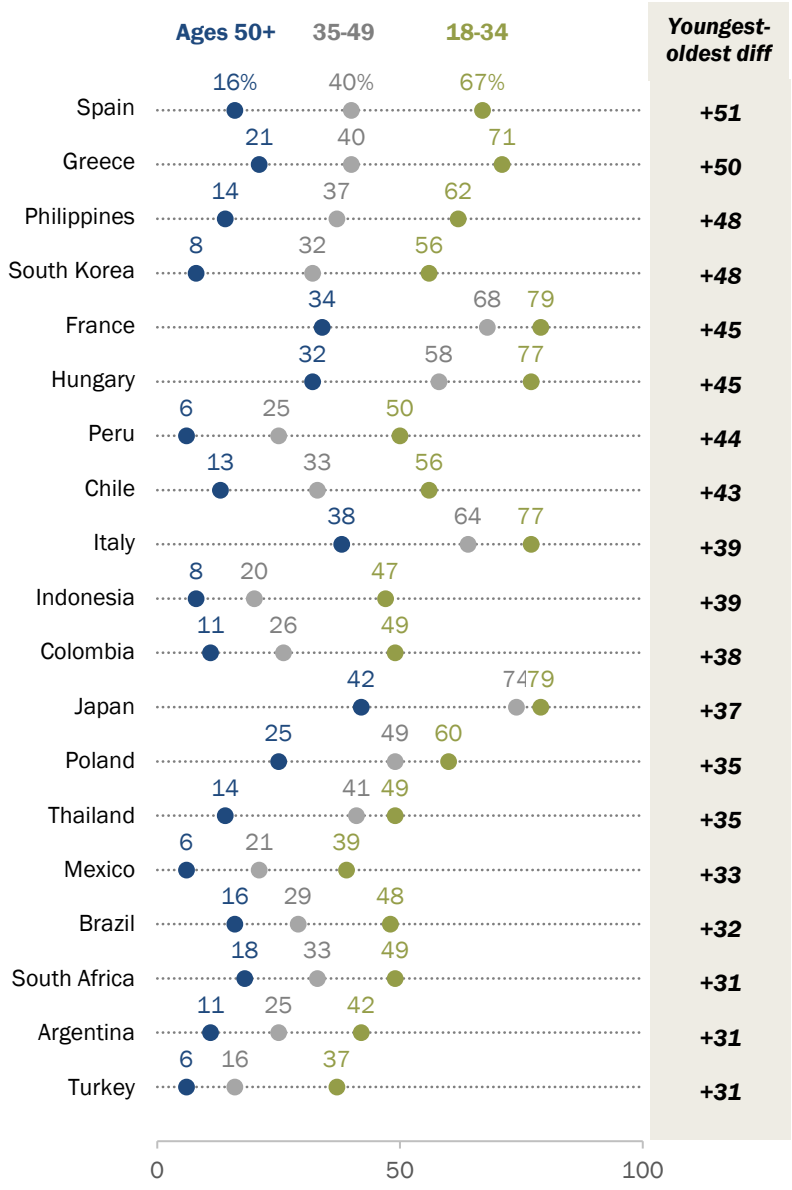
As the use of AI spreads around the globe, young people are the first to become very familiar with it. In all 36 nations where we can examine age differences, **people ages 18 to 34 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to say they have heard or read a lot about AI.**

In 19 countries, the gap is 30 percentage points or more. For instance, 67% of 18- to 34-year-olds in Spain have heard a lot about AI, compared with just 16% among those ages 50 and older – a gap of 51 points. In the United States, the age gap is smaller but still notable – 19 points.

Awareness has also increased *more* among the youngest adults than among the oldest in some countries since last year, widening the awareness gap. This is the case in Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa and Spain. In the U.S., awareness has grown more among younger adults than older adults since we began asking the question in 2022.

Younger people are much more aware of AI than older people

*% who have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence*



Note: Only statistically significant differences greater than 30 percentage points are shown.
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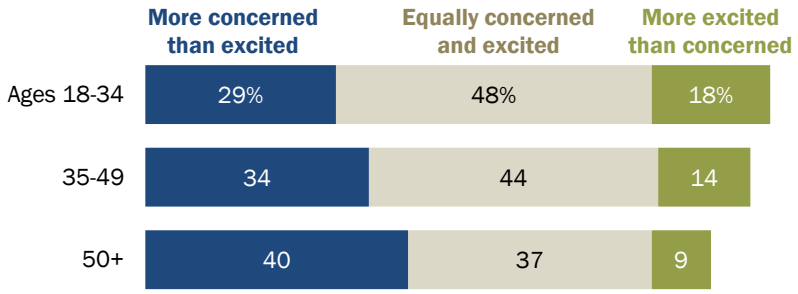
Young people are especially likely to have mixed feelings about AI

In many countries surveyed, **people ages 18 to 34 stand out for their mixed views of AI: They tend to report being equally concerned *and* excited about the technology.** In more than half of the countries surveyed, this is the majority or plurality view among adults under 35.

How concern and excitement about AI vary by age

Median % who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel ___, by age



Note: Percentages are medians based on 37 countries.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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Zooming out to look at median percentages across age groups, a few patterns stand out:

- Adults under 35 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to be equally concerned and excited.
- While people in the youngest age group tend to express mixed feelings, they are also more likely than people in the oldest group to say they are *primarily excited*.
- Adults ages 50 and older are more likely than the youngest group to say they are *primarily concerned*.

Concern is rising among young people in several countries

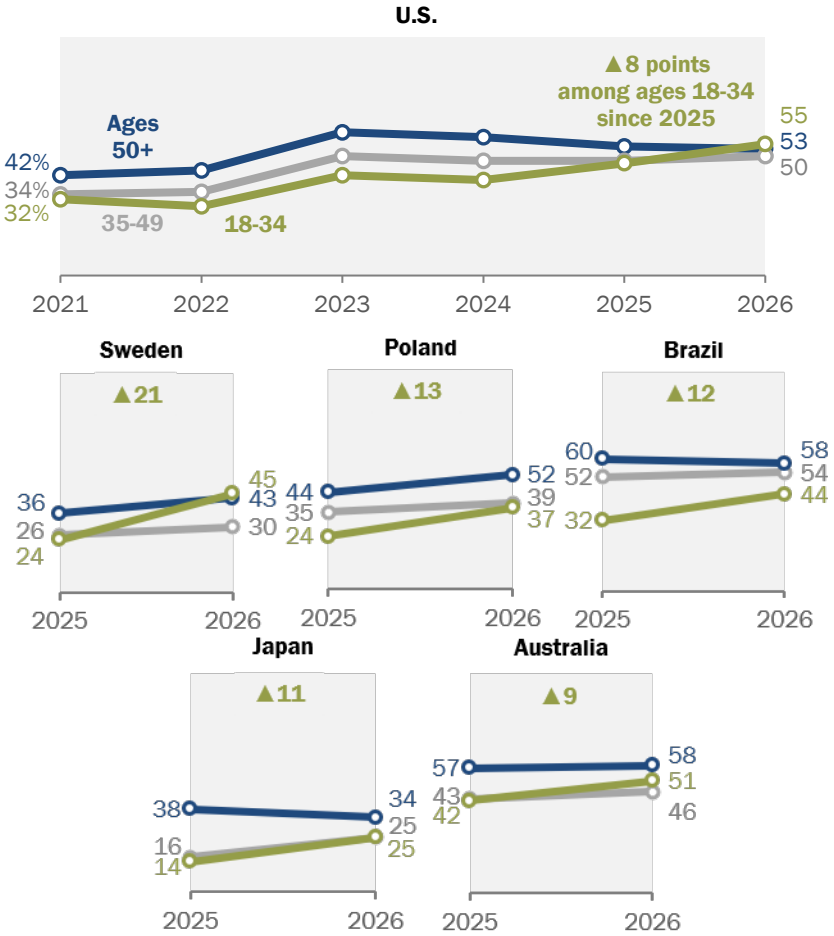
We have been tracking attitudes toward AI in the U.S. longer than in other countries. Our surveys have shown that while concern about AI has risen among Americans in all age groups, in recent years, concern has grown sharply among young adults.

Since 2024, the share of Americans ages 18 to 34 who are more concerned than excited about AI has jumped from 40% to 55%. The figure has remained stable or gone down among those ages 35 to 49 and those 50 and older.

We asked this question in 24 other countries in both 2025 and 2026. **In several nations, young people have become more worried about AI in the past year.** For example, last year, 24% of Swedish adults under 35 were more concerned than excited, compared with 36% among those ages 50 and older. Today, 45% of Swedish adults under 35 and 43% of those 50 and older express this view.

Young adults' concern about AI is up in 6 countries

*% who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel **more concerned than excited,** by age*



Note: Only statistically significant increases among those ages 18 to 34 are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
"Globally, More People Expect AI to Cause Job Loss Than Growth"

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Concern among young people has also risen in Poland, Brazil, Japan and Australia.

Young people are more likely to say AI will negatively impact jobs

Our survey finds that people overall are more likely to believe AI will lead to fewer jobs rather than more jobs in their country. **But this pessimism is especially common among young people in some countries.**

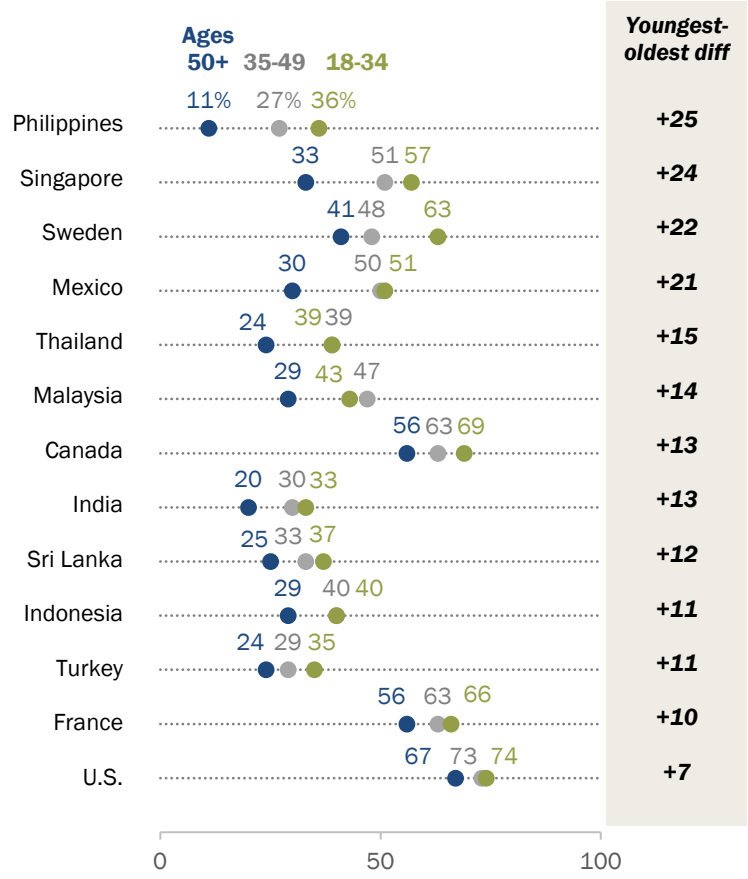
The age gap is among the largest in the Philippines, where 36% of adults under 35 say AI will lead to fewer jobs over the next 20 years, compared with only 11% of those ages 50 and older. There are significant differences in 12 other nations as well.

In the U.S., large majorities of all age groups think AI will cause job loss in the coming decades. But Americans ages 18 to 34 are more likely to say this than those ages 50 and older, though this is driven by Americans 65 and older.

Notably, older people don't tend to see AI as a job *creator* at higher rates than younger people; they just tend to be more unsure.

In some countries, younger people are more likely to think AI will lead to fewer jobs

*% who say that, thinking about their country over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence will lead to **fewer jobs**, by age*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.

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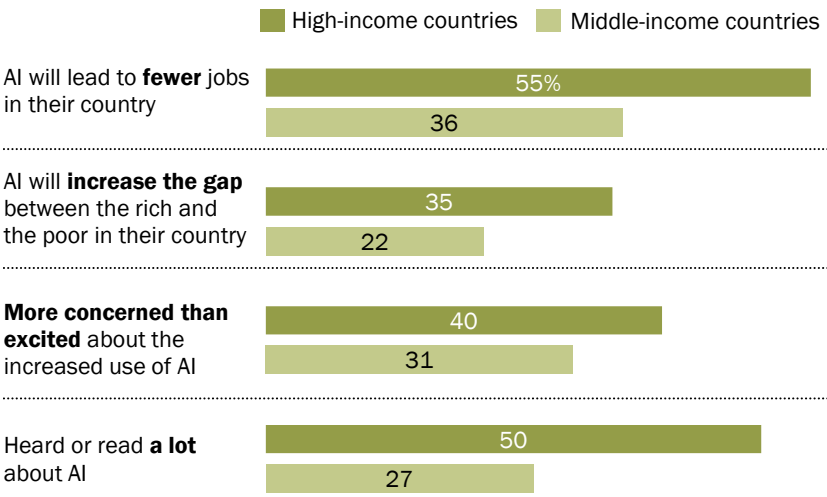
Concerns about AI are especially widespread in high-income countries

Worries about the growth of artificial intelligence and its economic impact are more common in high-income countries than in middle-income nations, according to a recent Pew Research Center survey.

This analysis is part of a broader study on how people around the world view AI. It is based on a survey of 41,113 adults in 35 countries conducted Feb. 8-May 13, 2026. U.S. data comes from two surveys, the first of 5,119 adults conducted Feb. 17-23, and the second of 3,488 adults conducted June 22-28.

Views of AI in high- and middle-income countries

Median % who say ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 18 high-income countries and 18 middle-income countries.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; surveys of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 17-23 and June 22-28, 2026.
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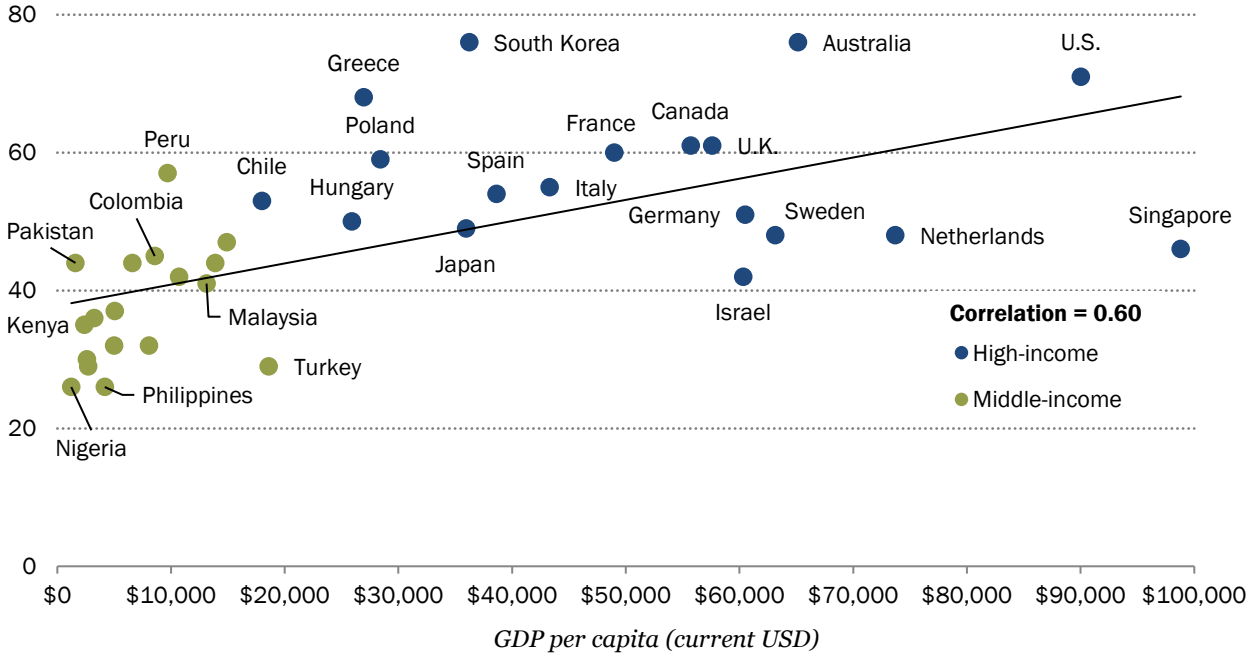
Impact on jobs

A median of 55% of adults across 18 high-income countries say AI will lead to fewer jobs in the next 20 years, compared with 36% across 18 middle-income countries (as classified by World Bank lending groups). More people in middle-income countries than high-income countries say they are not sure (34% vs. 22% medians).

This attitude and certain other views about AI – that it will increase the gap between the rich and the poor, as well as overall awareness – are generally correlated with GDP per capita. The belief that AI will lead to job losses is less common in middle-income nations with the lowest GDP per capita, such as Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines, and it's more common in some high-income nations with relatively high GDP per capita, such as Australia and the United States (although Singapore is an outlier here).

In wealthier countries, more people expect AI to reduce jobs

*% who say that, thinking about their country over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence will lead to **fewer jobs***



Note: 2025 GDP per capita data is from the World Bank (accessed Aug. 26, 2026) and expressed in current USD. The West Bank and East Jerusalem are not shown because corresponding World Bank data includes Gaza, where we were unable to survey.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted June 22-28, 2026.
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AI and inequality

Views of AI's role in inequality also vary between high- and middle-income countries. A median of 35% in high-income countries say AI will increase the gap between the rich and the poor, while 22% in middle-income countries say the same. For example, 46% of adults in the U.S., a high-income nation, say AI will increase the gap between the rich and poor, compared with 13% in middle-income Colombia.

Concern and excitement about AI

People in high-income and middle-income countries have somewhat different levels of concern about the increasing use of AI in daily life. A median of 40% in high-income countries say they are more concerned than excited about the technology. In middle-income countries, a median of 31% hold this view.

However, levels of excitement tend to be low worldwide: A median of 14% in high-income countries and 13% in middle-income countries are more excited than concerned about AI. Instead, many in both middle- and high-income nations say they are both concerned *and* excited about AI.

Rates of concern and excitement are much less closely related to GDP per capita than expectations about job loss or inequality.

Awareness of AI

People in high-income countries tend to have read or heard *a lot* about AI compared with people in middle-income countries (50% vs. 27% medians). For their part, people in middle-income countries are generally more likely to say they have heard *nothing at all* about AI relative to people in high-income countries (28% vs. 9%).

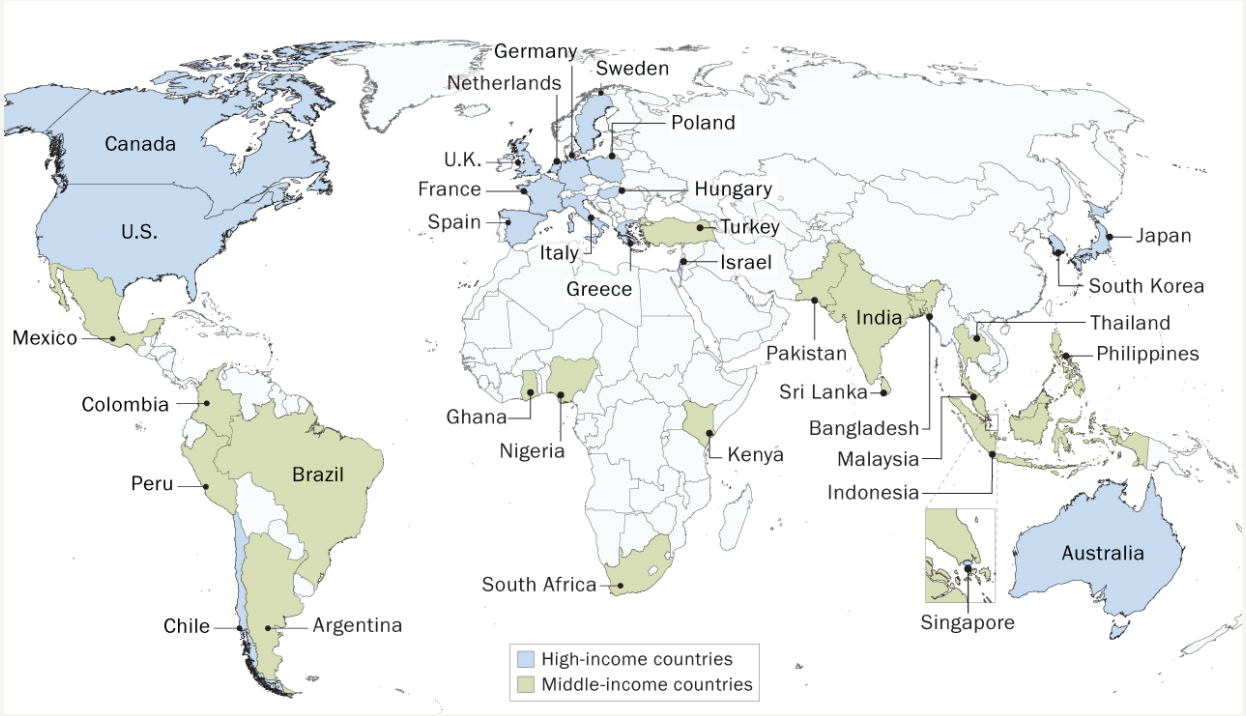
The share of adults saying they have read or heard a lot about AI has increased in seven high-income countries and four middle-income countries where trends from last year are available. People in countries with higher GDP per capita also tend to say they have heard *a lot* about AI relative to people in less wealthy nations.

Which countries are high-income and which are middle-income?

For this section of the publication, we categorized 36 countries surveyed this spring as high- and middle-income countries based on World Bank classifications. The 18 high-income countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the U.K. and the U.S.

The 18 middle-income countries are Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey.

We also surveyed in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which is not included in this section of the publication due to GDP data limitations.



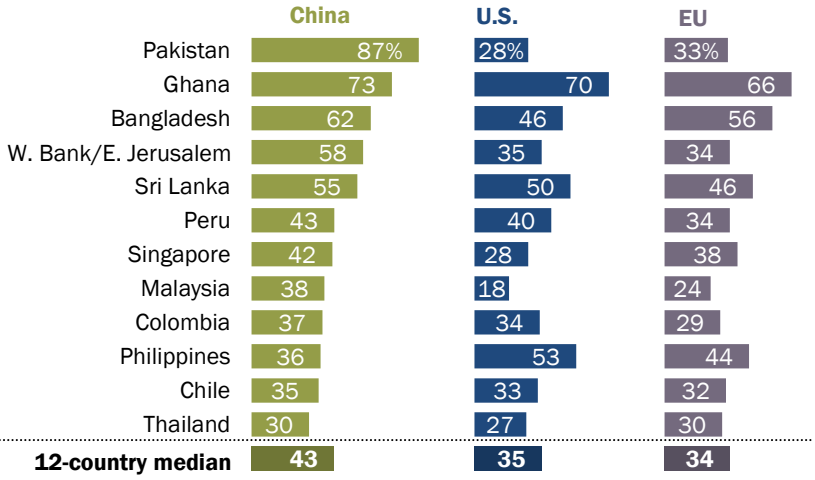
Do people trust China, the U.S. or the EU to regulate AI?

In 12 countries Pew Research Center surveyed this year, we asked people how much they trust the U.S., China and the European Union to effectively regulate artificial intelligence. Across these 12 countries, a median of 43% trust China to regulate AI, 35% trust the U.S. and 34% trust the EU.

We also asked people whether they trust their own country to effectively regulate AI. In half of the nations surveyed, people trust their country more than China, the U.S. or the EU.

People in 5 places trust China on AI regulation more than the U.S. or European Union

*% who say they **trust** (the) ___ to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively*



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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We asked these same questions in a different set of 25 countries in spring 2025. At that time, we found that people tended to most trust the EU to effectively regulate AI, followed by the U.S., then China. As is the case in this year's survey, most people trusted their own country.

This analysis is part of a broader study on how people around the world view AI. It is based on a survey of 13,696 adults in 12 countries conducted Feb. 8-May 13, 2026.

Trust in China, the U.S. and the EU to regulate AI

In five of the 12 places surveyed – Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the West Bank and East Jerusalem – China is the country people trust most to regulate AI.

Singaporeans are most trusting of China and the EU. In Chile and Thailand, people trust China, the U.S. and the EU at roughly the same rate.

In Ghana, Peru and Colombia, people are about equally trusting of the U.S. and China.

The Philippines is the only country surveyed where the U.S. is more trusted than both China and the EU.

The countries where we asked this question are mostly middle-income, as classified by World Bank lending groups. In a separate analysis about attitudes toward China, based on a survey of 37 high- and middle-income countries, we found that people in middle-income nations tend to view China more positively than those in high-income nations.

Trust is tied to overall favorability

Across all 12 countries surveyed, people who view China, the U.S. or the EU favorably in turn express greater trust in these actors to effectively regulate AI when compared with people who view them unfavorably. For example, 57% of Peruvians with a positive view of China trust the country to regulate AI, compared with 26% of those with a negative view of China.

Related: *Views of China and Xi Are Improving Globally* | *Trump Gets Negative Reviews Internationally as Fewer Say U.S. Is a Reliable Partner*

This pattern also existed in 2025, when we asked people in 25 countries how much they trusted China, the U.S. and the EU to effectively regulate AI.

Trust by awareness

Trust in China, the U.S. and the EU as regulators is often related to overall awareness of AI. People who have heard or read more about the technology express greater trust in other countries to regulate it than those who have heard or read less.

For example, 76% of Sri Lankans who have heard or read a lot about AI trust the EU, compared with 44% of Sri Lankans who have heard or read less. (In most places where we see this pattern, people who have heard or read less about AI are more likely to say they are unsure.)

Trust in own country to regulate AI

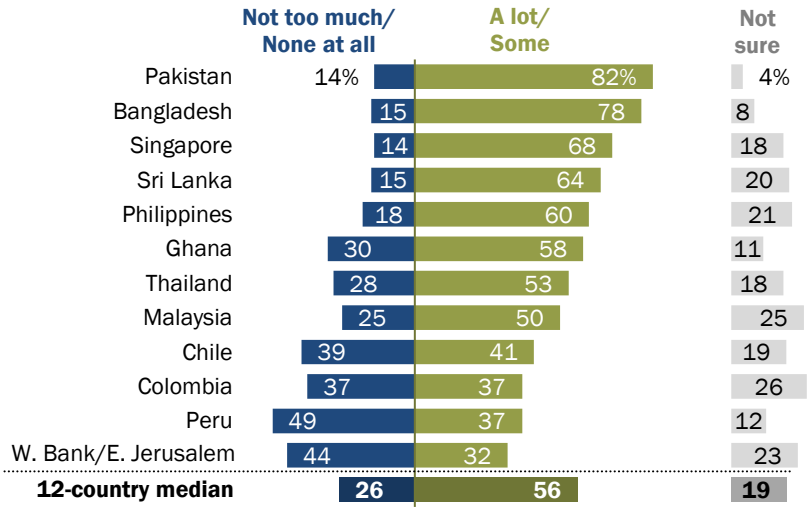
Across the 12 countries surveyed, the share of people who trust their country to effectively regulate the use of AI is largest in Pakistan and Bangladesh. In both countries, about eight-in-ten hold this view.

Conversely, roughly four-in-ten or fewer in Chile, Colombia, Peru and the West Bank and East Jerusalem say the same.

However, in some places, many people express uncertainty: About a quarter of adults or more in Malaysia, Colombia and the West Bank and East Jerusalem say they are not sure.

Where people trust their government to regulate AI

% who have ___ trust in their country to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
"Globally, More People Expect AI to Cause Job Loss Than Growth"

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Appendix: Detailed tables

AI awareness by age

*% who say they have heard or read **a lot** about artificial intelligence, by age*

	18-34	35-49	50+	Youngest-oldest diff
Spain	67%	40%	16%	***+51***
Greece	71	40	21	***+50***
Philippines	62	37	14	***+48***
South Korea	56	32	8	***+48***
France	79	68	34	***+45***
Hungary	77	58	32	***+45***
Peru	50	25	6	***+44***
Chile	56	33	13	***+43***
Italy	77	64	38	***+39***
Indonesia	47	20	8	***+39***
Colombia	49	26	11	***+38***
Japan	79	74	42	***+37***
Poland	60	49	25	***+35***
Thailand	49	41	14	***+35***
Mexico	39	21	6	***+33***
Brazil	48	29	16	***+32***
South Africa	49	33	18	***+31***
Argentina	42	25	11	***+31***
Turkey	37	16	6	***+31***
Germany	74	57	45	***+29***
Australia	68	58	39	***+29***
Sweden	66	67	38	***+28***
U.K.	65	59	37	***+28***
Singapore	65	62	37	***+28***
W. Bank/E. Jerusalem	41	22	13	***+28***
Netherlands	66	61	41	***+25***
Canada	63	47	38	***+25***
Malaysia	46	26	21	***+25***
Israel	39	43	17	***+22***
Ghana	33	16	13	***+20***
Kenya	23	8	3	***+20***
U.S.	59	51	40	***+19***
Sri Lanka	20	3	2	***+18***
India	21	9	7	***+14***
Pakistan	28	23	17	***+11***
Bangladesh	7	2	1	***+6***

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Nigeria is not shown due to insufficient sample size among older adults.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 17-23, 2026.
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Excitement and concern about AI by awareness level

% who say that, overall, the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes them feel, by awareness of AI

	More excited than concerned			More concerned than excited			Equally concerned and excited		
	Heard a little/nothing	Heard a lot	*Diff*	Heard a little/nothing	Heard a lot	*Diff*	Heard a little/nothing	Heard a lot	*Diff*
Canada	7%	9%	+2	51%	48%	-3	40%	41%	+1
France	6	19	**+13**	47	32	**-15**	45	49	+4
Germany	8	15	**+7**	41	26	**-15**	51	59	**+8**
Greece	7	14	**+7**	58	32	**-26**	33	53	**+20**
Hungary	10	26	**+16**	47	31	**-16**	39	43	+4
Italy	8	22	**+14**	62	36	**-26**	29	43	**+14**
Netherlands	10	22	**+12**	49	34	**-15**	37	43	+6
Poland	5	18	**+13**	51	35	**-16**	37	45	+8
Spain	9	29	**+20**	44	29	**-15**	45	42	-3
Sweden	13	25	**+12**	47	34	**-13**	38	41	+3
U.K.	5	11	**+6**	45	38	-7	47	51	+4
Australia	7	15	**+8**	60	46	**-14**	32	39	**+7**
India	16	34	**+18**	21	29	**+8**	33	34	+1
Indonesia	10	17	**+7**	39	30	**-9**	50	53	+3
Japan	5	21	**+16**	41	22	**-19**	49	57	**+8**
Malaysia	9	14	**+5**	32	28	-4	58	57	-1
Pakistan	20	45	**+25**	35	42	+7	31	11	**-20**
Philippines	8	8	0	31	33	+2	56	58	+2
Singapore	12	18	**+6**	20	26	+6	68	55	**-13**
South Korea	16	34	**+18**	19	14	-5	63	52	**-11**
Sri Lanka	7	20	**+13**	8	13	+5	68	63	-5
Thailand	7	14	**+7**	24	23	-1	63	62	-1
Israel	22	45	**+23**	21	17	-4	36	36	0
Turkey	15	21	+6	26	25	-1	43	51	+8
W. Bank/E. Jerusalem	4	14	**+10**	49	36	**-13**	35	48	**+13**
Ghana	25	40	**+15**	25	31	+6	25	29	+4
Kenya	10	30	**+20**	35	29	-6	49	39	-10
Nigeria	20	42	**+22**	21	26	+5	33	29	-4
South Africa	15	24	**+9**	34	29	-5	42	46	+4
Argentina	8	21	**+13**	39	28	**-11**	41	49	+8
Brazil	6	12	**+6**	52	53	+1	32	34	+2
Chile	9	24	**+15**	41	37	-4	33	36	+3
Colombia	11	24	**+13**	44	35	**-9**	37	39	+2
Mexico	10	26	**+16**	40	31	-9	42	43	+1
Peru	13	27	**+14**	39	32	-7	37	39	+2

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. Bangladesh is not shown due to insufficient sample size among those who say they have heard a lot about AI. The U.S. is not shown due to insufficient sample overlap between these questions.
Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
"Globally, More People Expect AI to Cause Job Loss Than Growth"

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs.

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

Ideology

We analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from "Extreme left" to "Extreme right." The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the U.K.

- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand ideology was measured on a scale from "Extremely progressive" to "Extremely conservative."

- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

- Ideology was not asked about in Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

High- and middle-income countries

Countries are classified as either high or middle income based on categories from the World Bank that rely on per capita gross national income. This is a classification we have used in other Pew Research Center analyses, including when looking at global views of China, satisfaction with democracy, globalization and national identity.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 187 and W195 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The surveys were conducted from Feb. 17 to Feb. 23, 2026 and from June 22 to June 28, 2026. For W187, a total of 5,119 panelists responded out of 5,854 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 87%. For W195, a total of 3,488 panelists responded out of 4,069 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 86%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3% for both surveys. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1% for W187 and is 1% for W195. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,119 respondents in W187 is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,488 respondents in W195 is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points.

Both surveys include oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of this smaller demographic subgroup. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,930) and live telephone (n=189) interviewing for W187. SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,362) and live telephone (n=126) interviewing for W195. Interviews for both surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "About the American Trends Panel."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S.

Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.[1] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[2] Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaires were developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $20 depending on the survey and whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

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[1] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."
[2] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for W187 was Feb. 17 to Feb. 23, 2026. The data collection field period for W195 was June 22 to June 28, 2026. Both surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:[3] Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Feb. 17 for W187 and June 22 for W195.[4] Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch.

For W187, sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 17. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 18.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 187

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 17, 2026	Feb. 18, 2026
First reminder	Feb. 20, 2026	Feb. 20, 2026
Final reminder	Feb. 22, 2026	Feb. 22, 2026

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For W195, sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on June 22. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on June 23.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 195

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	June 22, 2026	June 23, 2026
First reminder	June 25, 2026	June 25, 2026
Final reminder	June 27, 2026	June 27, 2026

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[3] The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.
[4] Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:

- **W187:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on Feb. 13. Soft launch took place on Feb. 17 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

- **W195:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on June 18. Soft launch took place on June 22 and involved dialing until a total of 11 interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, seven ATP respondents were removed from the W187 survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis, and two ATP respondents were removed from the W195 survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed) Age x Gender Education x Gender Education x Age Race/Ethnicity x Education Race/Ethnicity x Gender Race/Ethnicity x Age Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans Years lived in the U.S. Census region x Metropolitan status	2024 American Community Survey (ACS)
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity Party affiliation x Age	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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The following tables show the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 187

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,119	1.6 percentage points
Ages 18-34	1,145	3.5 percentage points
35-49	1,352	3.0 percentage points
50+	2,613	2.1 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 195

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,488	1.8 percentage points
Ages 18-34	860	3.8 percentage points
35-49	965	3.5 percentage points
50+	1,658	2.6 percentage points

Note: This survey includes an oversample of non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 187

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,119
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	128
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	16
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	584
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	7
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,854
Completed interviews	I	5,119
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	144
Non-contact	NC	584
Other	O	7
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,854
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		87%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 187

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 187	40%
Response rate to Wave 187 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Final dispositions, ATP Wave 195

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,488
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	118
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	48
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	413
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,069
Completed interviews	I	3,488
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	166
Non-contact	NC	413
Other	O	2
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,069
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		86%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 195

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 195	40%
Response rate to Wave 195 survey	86%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey
September 17, 2026 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our international survey methods database.

- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline "total" columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- The question about artificial intelligence (AI) increasing and decreasing the gap between the rich and poor does not reference an explicit future time period. Some translations of the question use a future tense while others are more ambiguous. Results of a non-probability survey experiment in Spanish among U.S. adults suggest that people are equally likely to say AI "increases" and "decreases" inequality regardless of the verb tense used in the translation, though people who were asked the present tense version were slightly more likely than those asked in the future tense version to say AI "does not make much difference" to inequality.

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q54. Artificial intelligence, also known as AI, is designed to learn tasks that humans typically do, for instance recognizing speech or pictures. Have you heard or read a lot, a little, or nothing at all about artificial intelligence?				
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	February, 2026	48	48	3	0	100
	June, 2025	47	48	5	0	100
	August, 2024	40	53	6	0	100
	July, 2023	33	56	10	0	100
	May, 2023	27	60	13	0	100
	December, 2022	26	59	15	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	47	45	8	0	100
	Spring, 2025	41	51	8	0	100
France	Spring, 2026	54	37	9	1	100
	Spring, 2025	52	40	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	55	42	4	0	100
	Spring, 2025	51	45	4	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	36	50	14	0	100
	Spring, 2025	34	49	17	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	49	42	8	1	100
	Spring, 2025	38	53	8	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	51	40	8	0	100
	Spring, 2025	45	46	9	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	52	39	9	0	100
	Spring, 2025	46	44	10	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	41	49	10	0	100
	Spring, 2025	34	53	13	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	35	51	15	0	100
	Spring, 2025	30	56	14	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	52	42	6	0	100
	Spring, 2025	46	45	8	0	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	51	40	9	0	100
	Spring, 2025	41	49	10	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	53	45	3	0	100
	Spring, 2025	44	53	3	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	4	30	54	12	100
India	Spring, 2026	13	29	39	19	100
	Spring, 2025	14	32	35	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	27	35	37	0	100
	Spring, 2025	18	36	43	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	56	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2025	53	36	11	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	34	43	23	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	24	30	35	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	41	30	26	3	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	53	38	9	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	24	53	22	0	100
	Spring, 2025	21	57	21	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	9	49	35	6	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	29	36	35	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	31	50	17	2	100
	Spring, 2025	36	44	18	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	20	55	22	4	100
	Spring, 2025	19	50	25	7	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	30	48	21	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	24	35	29	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	16	33	50	0	100
	Spring, 2025	12	36	49	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	31	39	21	9	100
	Spring, 2025	17	44	32	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	37	31	26	6	100
	Spring, 2025	30	31	34	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	26	43	30	0	100
	Spring, 2025	24	48	28	0	100

		Q54. Artificial intelligence, also known as AI, is designed to learn tasks that humans typically do, for instance recognizing speech or pictures. Have you heard or read a lot, a little, or nothing at all about artificial intelligence?				
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	**Spring, 2026**	31	42	27	1	100
	Spring, 2025	22	47	30	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	31	44	23	2	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	30	44	27	0	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2026**	23	53	24	1	100
	Spring, 2025	19	53	27	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	29	48	21	2	100

		Q55. Overall, how would you say the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes you feel?				
		More excited than concerned	More concerned than excited	Equally concerned and excited	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	**June, 2026**	9	52	37	1	100
	June, 2025	10	50	38	1	100
	August, 2024	11	51	38	1	100
	July, 2023	10	52	36	2	100
	December, 2022	15	38	46	1	100
	November, 2021	18	37	45	0	100
Canada	**Spring, 2026**	8	50	41	2	100
	Spring, 2025	9	45	45	1	100
France	**Spring, 2026**	13	39	47	2	100
	Spring, 2025	15	35	49	2	100
Germany	**Spring, 2026**	12	33	55	1	100
	Spring, 2025	17	29	53	1	100
Greece	**Spring, 2026**	9	49	40	2	100
	Spring, 2025	10	47	39	3	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2026**	17	39	41	3	100
	Spring, 2025	18	33	47	2	100
Italy	**Spring, 2026**	15	49	36	1	100
	Spring, 2025	12	50	37	2	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2026**	16	41	40	2	100
	Spring, 2025	16	34	48	1	100
Poland	**Spring, 2026**	10	45	40	5	100
	Spring, 2025	15	37	42	6	100
Spain	**Spring, 2026**	16	39	44	2	100
	Spring, 2025	19	39	38	3	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2026**	20	40	39	1	100
	Spring, 2025	22	31	45	2	100
U.K.	**Spring, 2026**	8	42	49	2	100
	Spring, 2025	13	39	46	2	100
Australia	**Spring, 2026**	12	53	36	0	100
	Spring, 2025	13	49	38	0	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	10	9	47	34	100
India	**Spring, 2026**	17	20	28	35	100
	Spring, 2025	16	19	39	26	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2026**	12	37	50	1	100
	Spring, 2025	14	32	49	5	100
Japan	**Spring, 2026**	14	30	53	3	100
	Spring, 2025	16	28	55	1	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	11	31	58	1	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	25	34	24	17	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	8	31	57	4	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	15	23	61	0	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2026**	21	18	61	1	100
	Spring, 2025	22	16	61	1	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	8	8	65	20	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	9	24	62	4	100

		Q55. Overall, how would you say the increased use of artificial intelligence in daily life makes you feel?				
		More excited than concerned	More concerned than excited	Equally concerned and excited	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	**Spring, 2026**	29	19	35	17	100
	Spring, 2025	29	21	34	16	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2026**	16	25	44	16	100
	Spring, 2025	19	26	35	20	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	7	45	39	9	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	27	24	23	26	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2026**	13	34	48	5	100
	Spring, 2025	17	31	43	10	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2026**	25	21	30	25	100
	Spring, 2025	20	24	36	20	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2026**	18	32	42	9	100
	Spring, 2025	18	30	42	10	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2026**	11	36	43	9	100
	Spring, 2025	13	39	41	6	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2026**	8	52	33	7	100
	Spring, 2025	10	48	37	5	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	13	40	33	14	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	15	41	38	6	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2026**	13	38	42	7	100
	Spring, 2025	13	35	47	6	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	17	37	37	9	100

		Q56. Do you think artificial intelligence will ...?					
		Increase the gap between the rich and the poor in (survey country)	Decrease the gap between the rich an the poor in (survey country)	Not make much difference	Not sure	Refused	Total
U.S.	**June, 2026**	46	5	21	27	0	100
Canada	**Spring, 2026**	41	4	15	40	0	100
France	**Spring, 2026**	35	2	26	36	1	100
Germany	**Spring, 2026**	32	2	25	41	0	100
Greece	**Spring, 2026**	42	3	26	29	0	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2026**	25	4	31	40	0	100
Italy	**Spring, 2026**	36	4	31	30	0	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2026**	35	3	25	37	0	100
Poland	**Spring, 2026**	38	2	37	23	0	100
Spain	**Spring, 2026**	35	3	26	35	0	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2026**	32	3	25	40	0	100
U.K.	**Spring, 2026**	34	5	18	43	0	100
Australia	**Spring, 2026**	52	4	25	20	0	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	30	11	27	31	1	100
India	**Spring, 2026**	23	12	21	39	6	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2026**	14	8	28	51	0	100
Japan	**Spring, 2026**	35	3	36	26	0	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	11	8	26	55	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	39	24	20	14	3	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	9	6	15	71	1	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	27	6	26	41	0	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2026**	54	6	16	23	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	16	10	20	53	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	17	4	25	53	0	100
Israel	**Spring, 2026**	38	12	22	27	1	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2026**	24	8	35	33	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	29	7	29	33	1	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	23	17	35	23	1	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2026**	24	8	19	49	0	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2026**	22	17	25	34	1	100

		Q56. Do you think artificial intelligence will ...?					
		Increase the gap between the rich and the poor in (survey country)	Decrease the gap between the rich an the poor in (survey country)	Not make much difference	Not sure	Refused	Total
South Africa	**Spring, 2026**	28	16	27	28	1	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2026**	23	3	28	46	0	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2026**	24	3	30	42	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	16	7	47	29	1	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	13	4	33	49	0	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2026**	13	5	33	48	0	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	20	6	43	28	2	100

		Q57. Thinking about (survey country) over the next 20 years, do you think that artificial intelligence will lead to ...?					
		More jobs	Fewer jobs	Will not make much difference	Not sure	Refused	Total
U.S.	**June, 2026**	5	71	10	14	1	100
	August, 2024	5	64	14	16	0	100
Canada	**Spring, 2026**	6	61	10	23	0	100
France	**Spring, 2026**	4	60	9	27	0	100
Germany	**Spring, 2026**	4	51	23	22	0	100
Greece	**Spring, 2026**	4	68	15	13	0	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2026**	6	50	17	27	0	100
Italy	**Spring, 2026**	7	55	15	23	0	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2026**	5	48	24	23	0	100
Poland	**Spring, 2026**	2	59	25	14	0	100
Spain	**Spring, 2026**	9	54	17	20	0	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2026**	7	48	22	23	0	100
U.K.	**Spring, 2026**	7	61	9	24	0	100
Australia	**Spring, 2026**	4	76	11	9	0	100
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	27	30	19	22	1	100
India	**Spring, 2026**	21	29	12	35	4	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2026**	19	37	12	32	0	100
Japan	**Spring, 2026**	8	49	23	20	0	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	13	41	9	37	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	22	44	21	11	2	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	14	26	5	54	1	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	14	46	11	30	0	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2026**	7	76	8	9	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	23	32	7	37	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	11	32	8	49	0	100
Israel	**Spring, 2026**	15	42	18	25	1	100
Turkey	**Spring, 2026**	16	29	22	32	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	13	33	18	35	1	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	29	36	15	20	1	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2026**	14	35	9	42	0	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2026**	27	26	16	30	1	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2026**	14	44	18	24	0	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2026**	8	47	13	33	1	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2026**	13	42	11	34	0	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	8	53	16	22	1	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	10	45	6	38	0	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2026**	9	44	10	36	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	9	57	8	25	1	100

		Q58a. (SHORTENED). How much trust do you have in each of the following countries and organizations to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively? a. The United States								
		TOTAL Trust	TOTAL No trust	A lot of trust	Some trust	Not too much trust	No trust at all	Not sure	Refused	Total
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	46	37	10	35	11	26	17	1	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	18	47	6	12	22	25	35	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	28	64	8	21	20	45	6	1	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	53	18	14	39	11	7	28	1	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	28	44	7	21	27	17	28	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	50	20	17	33	10	10	29	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	27	48	6	21	22	26	25	0	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	35	40	20	15	10	30	23	2	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	70	17	44	26	10	8	12	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	33	49	16	18	21	27	17	1	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	34	37	15	20	25	12	28	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	40	41	13	27	26	15	16	2	100

		Q58b. (SHORTENED). How much trust do you have in each of the following countries and organizations to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively? b. China								
		TOTAL Trust	TOTAL No trust	A lot of trust	Some trust	Not too much trust	No trust at all	Not sure	Refused	Total
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	62	23	16	46	13	10	15	1	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	38	32	15	22	23	9	30	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	87	8	56	31	3	4	4	1	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	36	34	8	28	15	20	29	1	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	42	31	13	29	21	10	27	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	55	15	21	34	8	6	28	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	30	44	6	24	25	18	26	0	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	58	19	42	15	9	10	21	2	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	73	16	48	26	9	6	10	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	35	44	17	19	22	22	20	1	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	37	33	18	19	21	12	29	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	43	39	15	28	24	15	16	3	100

		Q58c. (SHORTENED). How much trust do you have in each of the following countries and organizations to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively? c. The European Union								
		TOTAL Trust	TOTAL No trust	A lot of trust	Some trust	Not too much trust	No trust at all	Not sure	Refused	Total
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	56	25	9	47	13	12	18	1	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	24	37	6	18	26	11	39	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	33	53	8	25	23	31	12	2	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	44	21	6	38	11	9	34	1	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	38	24	8	30	18	5	39	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	46	17	12	34	9	8	35	2	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	30	41	4	25	23	18	29	0	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	34	34	14	20	12	22	30	3	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	66	20	34	33	13	7	13	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	32	41	9	23	23	19	24	2	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	29	36	9	19	25	10	34	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	34	39	8	26	24	15	23	3	100

		Q58d. (SHORTENED). How much trust do you have in each of the following countries and organizations to regulate the use of artificial intelligence effectively? d. (survey country)								
		TOTAL Trust	TOTAL No trust	A lot of trust	Some trust	Not too much trust	No trust at all	Not sure	Refused	Total
Bangladesh	**Spring, 2026**	78	15	42	36	10	4	8	0	100
Malaysia	**Spring, 2026**	50	25	20	30	20	4	25	0	100
Pakistan	**Spring, 2026**	82	14	54	28	8	6	4	1	100
Philippines	**Spring, 2026**	60	18	21	39	13	6	21	0	100
Singapore	**Spring, 2026**	68	14	27	41	10	4	18	0	100
Sri Lanka	**Spring, 2026**	64	15	21	43	10	6	20	1	100
Thailand	**Spring, 2026**	53	28	16	38	20	8	18	1	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	**Spring, 2026**	32	44	10	22	24	20	23	1	100
Ghana	**Spring, 2026**	58	30	23	36	19	11	11	1	100
Chile	**Spring, 2026**	41	39	12	29	25	13	19	1	100
Colombia	**Spring, 2026**	37	37	13	24	29	8	26	1	100
Peru	**Spring, 2026**	37	49	8	28	36	13	12	2	100